

February 11

Weekly Fish Market.

Trade still remains dull and the market is featureless. Continued bad weather has seriously affected the operations of the fishing fleet and receipts are light.

No change in prices are noted.

The receipts at this port for the week ending Feb. 11 are:

26,000 lbs. salt cod.
13,000 lbs. fresh cod.
146,000 lbs. haddock.
6000 lbs. hake.
2000 lbs. cusk.
1000 lbs. pollock.

February 13

LIFE IN GREENLAND.

The Ways of the People, Their Pleasures and Their Food.

Greenland's west coast is considered to have the grandest scenery of any coast in the world by Roger Pollock, who writes of a journey thither as follows: "The sunny arctic day, which lasts for months; a sky all flaming glory, the fretted spires of the Alps flanked with stupendous cliffs and based on the restful levels of the sea, cities of crowded bergs, compound of dazzling light and radiant color—such scenery as that blots out one's former memories. Our first port of call was Jakobshavn, at the head of Disco strait, biggest of the northern villages, a metropolis of nine white people and 400 natives. Beside a pocket harbor, perched on round shoulders of the naked granite, are the buildings, all tarred black, of the Royal Trade company. For a background to the dismal scene rise higher rocks, littered with garbage and turf huts, the homes of the natives. At heart the place is gay, for our sailors went ashore every night to dance with the Eskimo girls, while the officers of ship and colony swapped dinner parties, breakfasts and luncheons all through a nine days' festival.

"Men and women alike," the writer continues, "were linguists, well read, accomplished, a little too polite for comfort, living a metropolitan life on one batch of letters a year in an arctic outpost. Expecting the pathos of banishment, I found the gayety of perfect content. The Danes of all the settlements were alike in social charm, gentle and polished—arrant gossips, too—and the indoor life had little to remind one of the outdoor wilderness. The Inuit servant maids wore the furry breeches, boots to the hip and curious topknot of their national dress. One had to fall promiscuously in love with all of them.

"Even the Danish men wore native dress, but there was one important distinction—they washed. The food, apart from Danish groceries, was seal meat, fish, reindeer, venison, shellfish, ptarmigan, sea birds and their eggs, which, as served in Greenland, are always pronounced in flavor."

WHALES STILL HERE.

Evidently Are Exceedingly Well Pleased with This Coast.

Carpenters at work on the Curtis house, Manchester, saw two big whales floundering in the shallow water off shore last week, which would seem to indicate that the school of whales seen hereabouts last fall are still habitating this coast.

February 13

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Waldo L. Stream, Brown's Bait, 30,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Mary F. Curtis, Georges, 45,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Squanto, via Boston, 7000 lbs. cod.

Sch. Harry A. Nickerson (of Boothbay Harbor), to fit.

Sch. Manomet, shore, 10,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Dixie, shore, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Reliance, shore, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Estelle S. Nunan, shore, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Pythian, shore.

Sch. Galatea, shore.

Sch. Flora J. Sears, shore.

Sch. Maud F. Silva, shore.

Sch. Walter P. Goulart, shore.

Sch. Mary A. Gleason, shore.

Sch. Theresa and Alice, shore.

Sch. Catherine D. Enos, shore.

Sch. Bertha M. Bailey, shore.

Sch. Oliver F. Kilham, shore.

Sch. George H. Lube, shore.

Sch. Ida S. Brooks, shore.

Sch. Rita A. Viator, shore.

Sch. Mary A. Silveria, shore.

Sch. Ralph Russell, shore.

Sch. Henrietta G. Martin, shore.

Sch. Two Forty, shore.

Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, shore.

Sch. John M. Keen, shore.

Sch. Mary Cabral, shore.

Sch. Mary Edith, shore.

Today's Fish Market.

Board of Trade prices for salt and fresh fish:

Salt fish, handline Georges cod, \$4.90 per cwt. for large, \$4.00 for medium; trawl Georges cod, \$4.25 for large, \$3.25 for medium; trawl Bank cod, \$4.00 for large, \$3.50 for medium; hake, \$1.25; pollock, \$1.25; haddock, \$1.75; large cusk, \$2.50.

Fresh fish, large cod, \$2.15; medium cod, \$1.75; all cod caught to the eastward of La-Have bank, \$2.15, medium \$1.75; cusk, \$1.50; Eastern haddock, \$1; Western haddock, \$1.15; hake, 90 cts.; Eastern hake, 90 cts.; Western hake, 95 cts.; pollock, 70c; snapper per codfish, 60 cts.; snapper cusk, 40 cts.

Outside sales salt Georges cod, \$5.50 per cwt. for large and \$5.00 for mediums.

Outside sales fresh hake, \$1.00.

Bank halibut, 11 cts. per pound for white and 9 cts. for gray.

Boston.

Sch. Emily Cooney, 11,000 haddock, 500 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Mary Edith, 1000 haddock, 1000 cod, 3000 hake.

Sch. Selma, 40,000 haddock, 800 cod, 800 hake.

Sch. George H. Lube, 8000 haddock, 500 cod, 800 hake.

Sch. Mary C. Santos, 17,000 haddock, 600 cod, 600 hake.

Sch. Preceptor, 25,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 2000 hake, 600 pollock, 7000 cusk.

Sch. Helen B. Thomas, 9000 haddock, 400 cod, 200 hake.

Sch. Carrie F. Roberts, 4500 haddock, 1000 cod.

Sch. Matchless, 50,000 haddock, 2000 cod.

Sch. Louise R. Silva, 14,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 500 hake.

Sch. Annie Perry, 6000 haddock, 1000 cod.

Haddock, \$1.50 to \$2.50; large cod, \$4 to \$4.50; market cod, \$2.50 to \$3; hake, \$3; pollock, \$2.50 to \$3; cusk, \$2 to \$2.25.

February 14

FORMER GLOUCESTER MEN.

Identified with International Fisheries Co.

Will Use Largest Fishing Steamer on Pacific Coast.

A handsomely printed valuable work of reference and news of the fisheries and fishing concerns of the Pacific coast is the Pacific Fisherman Annual for 1905, which has just reached this office.

The Pacific Fisherman is one of the leading fishing papers of the country, and is the only one on the western coast exclusively devoted to the fishing industry. The paper itself is lively and up to date and evidently an authority on the great and growing fisheries of the Pacific coast of North America.

The annual for 1905 contains among many interesting articles, among them papers on "The Pacific Codfish Industry," and "Halibut Fishing," and over six pages of interesting statistics.

Beside these features are descriptions of the leading fishing concerns on the Pacific coast illustrated with portraits of those in charge of the plants. Among these are four full pages of cuts showing the large plant of the International Fisheries Co. of Tacoma, Washington, giving front and rear views of the whole plant, showing the superior rail and water facilities of the company, while another page shows the offices of the company, the general offices, the office of General Manager Herman E. Poole, formerly of this city, also the auditor's office and the office of Mr. Gardner Poole, formerly of this city, who is one of the officers of the company. The other pages give views of the shipping department, fresh fish department, pickling and cured fish department, packing room and interior and exterior of the smoke houses. The office views show the familiar faces of Messrs. Herman E. Poole and Gardner Poole at their respective desks.

The International Fisheries Company was incorporated in Tacoma, Wash., in 1902, succeeding to the Pacific Halibut and Trading Company and the Tacoma Fish Company. The stockholders in this company have large interests in the east in the fish business, and to this fact is credited the success of the International Fisheries Company. The eastern connections of this company have been engaged in the fish business at Gloucester, Boston and New York for many years.

The International Fisheries Company have now in commission the steamers Edith, Amerind, Kataboon and Jupiter, and have nearing completion the steamer Zepora, which is claimed will be the largest and fastest steam fishing vessel used in the world. This company has recently occupied its new plant on the east side of the main channel at Tacoma, and, with the extensive wharf and transportation facilities, they can certainly boast of having one of the largest and most complete plants in this country used for the transaction of fresh and salt fish business.

This company handled in the year 1904 a total of 9,890,000 pounds of fresh and frozen fish. They also have a very extensive salting station located at Tee Harbor, Alaska, about forty miles north of Juneau, on Lynn Canal, and a port of call for all steamers plying between Puget Sound and Southeastern Alaska. The harbor is well sheltered and has ample wharf facilities, warehouses, coal bunkers and ice-houses and a general water supply. The company expects, in a few years, to make Tee Harbor the Gloucester of Alaska.

Some of the stock of the company is held here.

February 14

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Latona, Georges, 40,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Claudia, Georges, 35,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Today's Fish Market.

Board of Trade prices for salt and fresh fish:

Salt fish, headline Georges cod, \$4.90 per cwt. for large, \$4.00 for medium; trawl Georges cod, \$4.25 for large, \$3.25 for medium; trawl Bank cod, \$4.00 for large, \$3.50 for medium; hake, \$1.25; pollock, \$1.25; haddock, \$1.75; large cusk, \$2.50.

Fresh fish, large cod, \$2.15; medium cod, \$1.75; all cod caught to the eastward of La-Have bank, \$2.15, medium \$1.75; cusk, \$1.50; Eastern haddock, \$1; Western haddock, \$1.15; hake, 90 cts.; Eastern hake, 90 cts.; Western hake, 95 cts.; pollock, 70c; snap per codfish, 60 cts.; snapper cusk, 40 cts.

Outside sales salt Georges cod, \$5.50 per cwt. for large and \$5.00 for mediums.

Outside sales fresh hake, \$1.00.

Bank halibut, 11 cts. per pound for white and 9 cts. for gray.

Boston.

Sch. Dorothy, 7000 haddock, 200 cod, 700 hake, 1200 cusk, 400 pollock.

Sch. Olive F. Hutchins, 12,000 haddock, 1000 cod.

Sch. Natalie J. Nelson, 16,000 haddock, 1500 cod, 7000 hake, 3000 cusk.

Sch. Regina, 70,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 1000 pollock.

Sch. Quonnapowitt, 45,000 haddock, 300 cod.

Haddock, \$1.50 to \$3; large cod, \$4.50 to \$5.50; market cod, \$2.75 and \$3.50; hake, \$3.50; pollock, \$2.50 to \$3; cusk, \$2.25.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Cavalier went to Boston yesterday to take out her cargo of frozen herring.

Vesses Sailed.

Sch. Independence II., salt bank cod fishing.

Thing of the Past.

The Hay-Bond treaty is a thing of the past. Incredible as it may seem the amendments reported by the foreign relations committee of the United States senate, and so carefully safeguarded from publicity by Premier Bond of Newfoundland, eliminated salt fish, frozen herrings and cod oil from the terms of the compact. It was seriously proposed by Senator Lodge to provide curers with raw material at the direct expense of Newfoundland. The treaty may as well be abandoned, for the Newfoundland Legislature will never ratify the action of the Premier in this particular.—New York Fishing Gazette.

Newfoundland Disappointed.

A St. John's N. F., despatch says that much disappointment is felt there over the failure of the Bond-Hay treaty. Newfoundland probably now will enforce the bait act against American vessels as well as against French.

Good Stock.

Sch. Agnes, Capt. Leonard Crowell, stocked \$1939.20, the crew sharing \$45 on her recent fresh halibuting trip.

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HAY-BOND TREATY.

Foreign Relations Committee Orders Favorable Report.

FREE FRESH AND FROZEN FISH.

Duty Will Not Be Removed from Salted Fish.

Decisive action on the modified Hay-Bond treaty for reciprocity between Newfoundland and the United States will undoubtedly be had before Congress adjourns on March 4.

On Saturday, the senate committee on foreign relations ordered a favorable report upon the convention. The meeting of the committee was devoted exclusively to the consideration of the treaty, which was taken up on the motion of Senator Lodge. After debate, in which Senator Lodge asked that certain amendments be agreed upon, a favorable report was authorized.

A. Maurice Low, the Washington correspondent of the Boston Globe, has the following despatch in that paper this morning, which gives news and facts in regard to the status of the Hay-Bond treaty matter, which are correct and can be relied upon. The despatch is as follows, and throughout its whole length the writer shows that he knows about what was going on in the controversy.

"Some of the statements regarding the status of the Hay-Bond Newfoundland reciprocity treaty have not been quite accurate. The following are the facts:

"When the treaty was first negotiated and sent to the senate for ratification, it was opposed by Senators Lodge and Hale because it admitted salt codfish free of duty. The admission of salt fish free of duty is the one thing above all others in which the people of Newfoundland are interested, but both Mr. Lodge and Mr. Hale claimed if salt fish were placed on the free list a great injury would be done to the New England fishermen.

"It was pointed out to these two senators that the treaty gave advantages to New England in particular, and the country in general, that more than counterbalanced any in-

jury that might be caused to a single interest, and that in the making of any reciprocity treaty it was necessary to give and take, so as to strike an equitable balance; but this argument was of no avail. There was no opposition to the treaty from other senators, but the power of a single senator is so great that Senator Lodge and Hale were in this instance equal to the other 88 senators combined.

"As both Secretary Hay and Sir Robert Bond, the premier of Newfoundland, were anxious to secure the ratification of the treaty last summer after the adjournment of the senate, with the treaty still unacted upon by the senate committee on foreign relations and for all practical purposes dead, they resumed negotiations to endeavor to see if the treaty could not be amended so as to overcome the New England objections and without Newfoundland having to surrender everything.

"Sir Robert Bond agreed to reduce the tariff on certain manufactured articles, but insisted that the free entry of salt fish must be granted. The treaty did not provide for the admission free of duty of fresh and frozen

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fish, because of the objections raised by Senators Lodge and Hale that Newfoundland fish of any description would be brought in competition with American fish, but in view of the concessions made by Sir Robert affecting manufactured goods, they have withdrawn their opposition to fresh and frozen fish going on the free list, but Mr. Lodge still insists that salted fish must be retained on the dutiable list.

"This is the crux of the whole question. Fresh and frozen fish are not important items of commerce to Newfoundland, but salted fish is, and unless the Newfoundland fishermen are given the privilege of free entry for salted fish to the American market, Newfoundland can see little benefit to the colony to follow the ratification of the treaty.

"It is understood that Mr. Lodge has caused the information to be conveyed to Sir Robert Bond that his treaty will be ratified with salted fish removed from the free list and restored to the dutiable list, and in that shape the treaty will go through the senate, as with the exception of the New England senators no one is particularly interested in it one way or the other.

"It is understood here that Sir Robert Bond will not accept the amendment, which will end the matter so far as the two governments are concerned.

"Mr. Lodge will then be able to say, as has been said before, that the responsibility for the rejection of the treaty rests with Newfoundland, not with the senate, and it can be used by the opponents of reciprocity as another argument to prove that reciprocity is a theoretical idea, incapable of practical accomplishment.

"Both the President and Secretary Hay are sincere in their desire to bring about reciprocity with Newfoundland, because they believe it will be for the advantage of both countries, and are disappointed that their labors go for nothing.

"It is remarked as curious that despite the friendship existing between the President and Mr. Lodge, the latter has been as persistent in opposing the President's treaties as any senator openly and avowedly hostile to Mr. Roosevelt."

Emphasizing the correctness of the above despatch, it can be said with authority that a delegation representing the Gloucester and Maine fishing interests went to Washington recently at the requests of the United States senators to talk over the matter of the Hay-Bond treaty. They found the senators anxious to make a treaty with Newfoundland, and, while they were not willing to do anything which would ruin or seriously cripple the fishing industry, they did want to see if the fishing interest could not make some concessions in the matter.

The representatives of the fishing interest saw just how matters stood. They saw that while Senators Lodge, Hale and Crane would not agree to a sacrifice of the New England fishing industry by allowing Newfoundland salt fish to be admitted free to this country, they were anxious to make some concessions. They therefore met the question squarely and made every concession they could for Newfoundland in order that the treaty might pass in accordance with the desires of the President and the senate.

As has been before announced in these columns they made all the concessions they possibly could, consistent with preserving the welfare of the New England fisheries, and relied on the senate to protect their interests.

As shown in the above despatch, the modified treaty arrange for the free admission of fresh and frozen Newfoundland fish.

The despatch also shows that Senators Lodge and Hale, who with late Senator Hoar have always been sturdy champions of the preservation of the fisheries, are as alive to the defence of the fisheries now as ever and will not agree to the free entrance of Newfoundland salt fish.

The treaty, as it will be reported to the senate, will provide for the free entry of Newfoundland fresh and frozen fish, but not for the entrance of salted fish free of duty.

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